

THE DAILY HERALD.

Published Every Day by THE HERALD COMPANY, OFFICE, THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, PER MONTH, 45 CENTS. Daily, per year, \$4.50. Semi-weekly, per year, \$2.50. Single copies, 5 cents.

HARMONY MINUS PRINCIPLE.

On the surface that love-feast of Republicans at Salt Lake Thursday was one of the most beautiful exhibitions of harmony since Arthur Brown held his state convention at Mt. Pleasant.

It was an achievement that to get Colonel B. Hanna, Lamman, the Hon. Arthur Thomas and ex-senator Brown to stay under the same tent without a row. To say nothing of the appearance of Dr. Paden and John Henry Smith on the same platform.

As was expected, the burden of all the speeches was prosperity and the duty of supporting McKinley's reelection on a gold trust platform. The reasons given for this reunion of the patriots were interesting, if not ingenious.

CRISIS IN MARYSVALE.

Marysville people are in need of police protection. They have acquired the St. Louis habit of sleeping until 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning so that they might be thoroughly refreshed and able to endure the scorching heat and the winter's cold.

DUMDUM BULLETS.

During the recent peace conference at The Hague an effort to abolish the dum-dum bullet was vetoed by the British and American commissioners, presumably because it is the only effective missile in warfare against savage peoples.

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

"You think you know all about women, don't you?" asked the newly-married bachelor. "No," replied the savage bachelor, "and I am mighty glad of it."

... THE HERALD'S ... Home Study Circle.

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ROYAL WOMEN OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.

VI. EMPRESS MARIA THERESA OF AUSTRIA.

At the age of 23 Maria Theresa Valerga, Archduchess Christina, daughter of Charles VI, the emperor of the holy Roman empire, succeeded to the various titles of queen of Hungary and Bohemia, archduchess of Austria, sovereign of the Netherlands, Duchess of Milan, of Parma and Placentia, and

Charles VI died shortly after of indigestion induced by unusual gluttony. He left his daughter the richest empress in Europe, but in such exhausted condition, with empty treasury, scattered and ill-disciplined troops, and unpopulated provinces, that it did not seem a very promising inheritance after all.

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did not know where to turn. Her husband, handsome and kindly, was not formed of the stuff from which emperors are made. Her ministry was unanimous only in its hatred of the Duke of Lorraine. With general war without and growing turbulence within, she was forced to raise money and armies to prevent the immediate disruption of her empire. She resolved upon a coup d'etat, by which her own desperate courage and personality should be put in the balance against her ponderous inimical foes.

She repaired at once to Hungary, of which country she had inherited the sovereignty through an Austro-Hungarian marriage of a bygone century. She relied upon the gratitude of the people whom she had relieved of political evils and to whom she had restored privileges. She counted rightly upon the enthusiasm of these struggling subjects. At Pressburg, where she was crowned in conformity to the custom which required the repetition of the ceremony in each of the kingdoms acknowledged in her title, her beauty and dauntless spirit completely subjugated the Huns.

Artists have painted with all the historic accessories the two dramatic events of that day. The first depicts the appeal of the sovereign, and portrays the emperor, with his crown and scepter, and over her jeweled coronation robes, the venerable tattered garb of St. Stephen of Hungary, in which attire she appeared before the people. The second depicts the coronation, where she was crowned in conformity to the custom which required the repetition of the ceremony in each of the kingdoms acknowledged in her title, her beauty and dauntless spirit completely subjugated the Huns.



MARIA THERESA.

Grand Duchesses of Tuscany, all of which dignities were important components of the one name, empress of Austria. At that time there was no Germany and no Italy; since the days of Charlemagne the holy Roman empire, amplified by Charles V, had extended its venerable length from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. Not till the reign of Maria Theresa was it to be divided between Austria and Prussia by her arch-enemy, Frederick the Great.

Charles VI was a miserable ruler, very musical and full of petty, visionary schemes. He was so jealous of his prerogative that a few years before his death he sent Maria Theresa and her husband, Francis, Duke of

manded Austria, Hungary and Bohemia, and the king of Spain made the same pretension and excuse to attack the Italian dependencies of Austria. They were incited to this step by the aggressive boldness of Frederick II of Prussia, commonly known as Frederick the Great, who took military possession of Silesia. The king of Sardinia then felt encouraged to threaten Milan, and Austria gave the young queen evasive answers merely to gain time enough to march troops across the Rhine to the support of the triumphant elector of Bavaria. Having subdued Bavaria, he had been elected emperor of Germany and crowned Charles VII, and was soon preparing to lay siege to Vienna itself. Thus

Lorraine, to visit their future dominions, merely that he might rid himself of the unfavorable comparisons inevitably drawn between his misguided schemes and his daughter's comprehension of the situation.

Frederick the Great.

Theresa to make peace in 1760. By this war Prussia was raised to one of the five great powers of Europe. It had cost 1,000,000 lives, and by the treaty concluding it not a foot of territory exchanged owners.

Many years later Prussia and Austria were again the victims of a war, which was averted by the peace of Teschen, due to the skillful negotiations of the empress. This treaty was generally conceded to be the crowning event of her life, and Maria Theresa said herself that it was the deed in her personal life which caused her the most unmingled satisfaction. Frederick said of her, finally: "Although I have made war against her, I have never been her personal enemy. I have always respected her; she was a honor to her sex and the glory of her throne."

After the death of her husband her eldest son, Joseph II, received the crown, but Maria Theresa was the main-spring of every enterprise. She suppressed the Jesuits, introduced in education for smallpox, which had been so fatal in her family, founded hospitals, asylums and military academies; she maintained a large, well-disciplined army as a hedge against her belligerent neighbor, and gave 80,000 crowns annually to charities. Every detail was subjected to her exhaustive supervision, and she worked ten and twelve hours daily, to the great detriment of her health and comeliness. Even when taking her recreation she paced her garden with a box of state papers tucked in her waist, examining and signing these documents as she walked.

The greatest blot upon her name is her share in the partition of Poland. Though she treated Poland much as her enemies had treated her, it must be remembered that she did not originate the plan, that she obtained the consent of the pope, and that she was greatly urged to participate as a means of checking the power of her hated rival by Kaunitz, and her son, Joseph II. Moreover, Kaunitz and Joseph II were unscrupulous and unscrupulous in their conduct, and she finally permitted her longing for vengeance thus to overcome her sense of justice. Frederick still observed: "As to me, I fully expected all this upon her behalf, but what will they say of her selfishness?"

After her recovery from a protracted illness this remarkable woman died in 1780.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The ceremony that united the lives of Miss Emilie Whitney Sears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Sears, and John Gilbert of Provo, took place yesterday at high noon, in the presence of the congregation of the Episcopal church officiating.

The home was prettily decorated for the occasion. The drawing room, in different tones of yellow, were used in the drawing room. The window where the bride and groom were seated was decorated with palms and festoons of flowers.

The bride wore a handsome tailor gown of pale gray with hat to match and carried yellow flowers. She had no attendants.

Following the ceremony the guests, numbering twenty, sat down to an elaborate wedding breakfast. The dining room was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and ferns.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will remain in the city until the latter part of next week when they will leave for a three months' tour of the east. Afterwards they will visit their friends in the west, where the happy couple will make their home.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Hughes and Mr. R. F. Heywood leave today for an outing in Provo canyon. Before returning home they will visit the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McQuinn left yesterday for a ten days' outing in Ogden canyon.

Mrs. W. H. Dale has returned from a two months' eastern trip.

Mammoth Record, Aug. 2.—Postmaster Bristol is about to become involved in matrimony. His betrothed is to take place in Provo on Saturday, Aug. 12. The bride is Miss May Goff, one of Salt Lake's fascinating young ladies. Thus one by one the bachelor cronies of the Mammoth falls at the feet of beauty.

Miss Alice M. Whitney, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. H. Thayer, who at the past month will return to her home in Ohio today.

SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

By making extensive arrangements with a Rochester, N. Y., manufacturer of Children's Shoes we are enabled to offer you the world's best made shoes in kangaroo or kid lace or button.

Sizes 5 to 8 at \$1.00. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 at \$1.25. Our guarantee goes with them. To introduce this new shoe to our country customers, mail orders received this week will be sent charges prepaid.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. Davis SHOE CO. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

OUT THEY GO. Dressing Sacs reduced to 60c. \$1.50 Dressing Sacs reduced 94c. \$2.25 Dressing Sacs reduced \$1.50. \$1.10 for Misses and children's Bedford Cord Skirts, embroidery insertion trimmed; regular price is \$1.35.

\$1.35 for Polka Dot Duck and Dark Mixed Cotton Dress Skirts; worth \$2.00. \$2.75 for Bicycle Skirt of Dark Wool Mixtures, best style; regular price is \$3.00.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY. Frank Knox, President. George A. Lowe, Vice President. Ed. W. Duncan, Cashier.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, ESTABLISHED 1852. Transact a General Banking Business.

Walker Brothers, BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, ESTABLISHED 1834. A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier. J. S. HILLS, President. MOSES THATCHER, Vice President.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, ESTABLISHED 1878. Transact a General Banking Business.

M'CORNICK & CO. BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, ESTABLISHED 1878. Transact a General Banking Business.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$200,000. General Banking in All its Branches.

T. R. JONES & CO., BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, ESTABLISHED 1841. The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. DUN & CO., The Mercantile Agency.

GEORGE OSMOND, General Manager. Salt Lake City, Utah.



OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

The Only Line Running Through Cars to Portland, Butte, Missouri River, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT JUNE 26, 1899. Trains will arrive and depart at Salt Lake City daily as follows:

Table with columns for Train Name, Destination, and Time. Includes routes to Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena, and San Francisco.

Trains south of Juab do not run Sundays. Daily except Sunday. Ticket Office, Masonic Block, No. 100 West W. H. BARKER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Current Time Table.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 1—For Provo, Grand Junction, and all points east. 7:30 a.m. No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction, and all points east. 8:30 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction, and all points east. 7:30 a.m. No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction, and all points east. 8:30 a.m.

THE PEOPLES FAVORITE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. "The Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, 7:00 a.m. "The Atlantic Express" for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, 8:00 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

"The Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, 7:00 a.m. "The Pacific Express" from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, 8:00 a.m.

SALT LAKE BEACH SALT LAKE & LOS ANGELES RY. CO.

In Effect July 22, 1899. Lv. Salt Lake. Arrive Salt Lake. 10:30 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 2:15 p.m. 4:35 p.m. 4:15 p.m. 6:45 p.m. 6:15 p.m. 8:15 p.m. 7:15 p.m. 9:45 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 11:15 p.m.

Burlington Route.

On Time to the Second. "Our train arrived in Chicago on time to the second," writes a Philadelphia lady who went East over the Burlington a couple of weeks ago. "Our chops for dinner last evening were as delicious as the steak the day before. We can find no fault with the Burlington."

On Time to the Second.

"Corroborative evidence," as the lawyers say, of the two strongest features of the Burlington's service—trains always on time; lining car service always good.

TICKET OFFICE.

214 South West Temple St. R. F. NESLEN, Trav. Pass. & Freight Agent. W. F. McMILLAN, General Agent, Salt Lake City.